1	CHAPTER 13.1						
2	RENT CONTROL.						
3	§ 55-248.1. Repealed.						
4	Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2010, c. 92, cl. 1.						
5	CHAPTER-13.2 XX. [2]						
6	VIRGINIA RESIDENTIAL LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT.						
7	Existing Chapter 13.2 of Title 55, the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant						
8	Act (VRLTA), is retained as proposed Chapter XX [2]. Numerous provisions of the						
9	existing VRLTA that are applicable to all residential tenancies and that appear as stricken						
10	text have been logically relocated to proposed Chapter XX [1] (General Provisions) of Part						
11	A (Residential Tenancies), which specifically provides that residential tenancies covered by						
12	the VRLTA are subject to both Chapter XX [1] and Chapter XX [2]. The drafting note for						
13	each section of proposed Chapter XX [2] that contains relocated general provisions						
14	explains the reason for relocating and the proposed destination of the provision.						
15	Article 1.						
16	<u>In</u> General <u>Provisions</u> .						
17	Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.3:1, 55-248.6, 55-248.6:1, 55-248.7, 55-248.7:1, 55-						
18	248.7:2, 55-248.8, 55-248.9, 55-248.9:1, and 55-248.10:1 in Article 1 of the VRLTA are						
19	retained as proposed Article 1 of the VRLTA in proposed Subtitle III. Existing $\S\S$ 55-248.4						
20	and 55-248.5 from Article 1 and § 55-248.40 from Article 6 of the VRLTA are relocated to						
21	this article because they apply to all residential tenancies governed by the VRLTA.						
22	§ 55-248.2. Short title.						
23	This chapter may be cited as the "Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act" or the						
24	"Virginia Rental Housing Act."						
25	Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.2 is recommended for repeal on the basis of § 1-						
26	244, which states that the caption of a subtitle, chapter, or article operates as a short title						
27	citation. The short title citation is retained in the title of proposed Chapter XX [2].						

§ 55-248.3:1 55.1-xxx. Applicability of chapter.

A. This chapter shall apply to all rental agreements entered into on or after July 1, 1974, which are not exempted pursuant to § 55-248.5 for residential tenancies under subsection B of § 55.1-xxx [Applicability § in Chapter 1, General Provisions], and all provisions—thereof of this chapter shall apply to all jurisdictions in the Commonwealth and may not be waived or otherwise modified, in whole or in part, by the governing body of any locality, its boards and commissions or other instrumentalities, or by the courts of the Commonwealth.

§ 55-248.3. Purposes of chapter.

The purposes of this chapter are to simplify, clarify, modernize and revise the law governing the rental of dwelling units and the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants; to encourage landlords and tenants to maintain and improve the quality of housing; and to establish a single body of law relating to landlord and tenant relations throughout the Commonwealth; provided, however, that nothing

B. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a county, city or town locality from establishing a commission, reconciliatory in nature only, or designating an existing agency, which upon mutual agreement of the parties may mediate conflicts—which_that may arise out of the application of this chapter, nor shall anything herein in this chapter be deemed to prohibit an ordinance designed to effect compliance with local property maintenance codes. This chapter shall supersede all other local, county, or municipal ordinances or regulations concerning landlord and tenant relations and the leasing of residential property.

Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.3 and 55-248.3:1 are combined. The initial purpose statement in existing § 55-248.3 is stricken per the Code Commission general policy that purpose statements do not have general and permanent application and thus are not included in the Code. The provision ("provided, however, that nothing in this chapter ...") of existing § 55-248.3 is relocated as proposed subsection C. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-248.6 55.1-xxx. Notice.

A. As used in this chapter, "notice" means the same as that term is defined in § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.4]÷

"Notice" means notice given in writing by either regular mail or hand delivery, with the sender retaining sufficient proof of having given such notice, which may be either a United States postal certificate of mailing or a certificate of service confirming such mailing prepared by the sender. However, a person shall be deemed to have notice of a fact if he has actual knowledge of it, he has received a verbal notice of it, or from all the facts and circumstances known to him at the time in question, he has reason to know it exists. A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking steps reasonably calculated to inform another person whether or not the other person actually comes to know of it. If notice is given that is not in writing, the person giving the notice has the burden of proof to show that the notice was given to the recipient of the notice.

B. If the rental agreement so provides, the landlord and tenant may send notices in electronic form, however, any tenant who so requests may elect to send and receive notices in paper form. If electronic delivery is used, the sender shall retain sufficient proof of the electronic delivery, which may be an electronic receipt of delivery, a confirmation that the notice was sent by facsimile, or a certificate of service prepared by the sender confirming the electronic delivery.

<u>C.</u> In the case of the landlord, notice is served on the landlord at his place of business where the rental agreement was made, or at any place held out by the landlord as the place for receipt of the communication.

C.D. In the case of the tenant, notice is served at the tenant's last known place of residence, which may be the dwelling unit.

D.E. Notice, knowledge, or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of the person conducting that transaction, or from the time it would have been brought to his attention if the organization had exercised reasonable diligence.

E.F. No notice of termination of tenancy served upon a tenant by a public housing authority organized under the Housing Authorities Law (§ 36-1 et seq.) of Title 36 shall be effective unless it contains on its first page, in type no smaller or less legible than that otherwise used in the body of the notice, the name, address, and telephone number of the legal services program, if any, serving the jurisdiction wherein in which the premises are is located.

G. The landlord may, in accordance with a written agreement, delegate to a managing agent or other third party the responsibility of providing any written notice required by this chapter.

Drafting note: Existing subsection A, the definition of "notice," is relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.4], the definitions section for Part A, and a cross-reference is added for ease of use. Proposed subsection G contains a notice provision relocated from the definition of "written notice" in existing § 55-248.4. Technical changes are made.

§ 55 248.6:1 55.1-xxx. Application deposit and application fee.

A. Any landlord may require a refundable application deposit in addition to a nonrefundable application fee. If the applicant fails to rent the unit for which application was made, from the application deposit the landlord shall refund to the applicant within 20 days after the applicant's failure to rent the unit or the landlord's rejection of the application all sums in excess of the landlord's actual expenses and damages together with an itemized list of said such expenses and damages. If, however, the application deposit was made by cash, certified check, cashier's check, or postal money order, such refund shall be made within 10 days of the applicant's failure to rent the unit if the failure to rent is due to the landlord's rejection of the application. If the landlord fails to comply with this section, the applicant may recover as damages suffered by him that portion of the application deposit wrongfully withheld and reasonable attorney fees.

B. A landlord may request that a prospective tenant provide information that will enable the landlord to determine whether each applicant may become a tenant. The landlord may photocopy each applicant's driver's license or other similar photo identification, containing

either the applicant's social security number or control number issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles pursuant to § 46.2-342. However, a landlord shall not photocopy a U.S. government-issued identification so long as to do so is a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 701. The landlord may require, for the purpose of determining whether each applicant is eligible to become a tenant in the landlord's dwelling unit, that each applicant provide a social security number issued by the U.S. Social Security Administration or an individual taxpayer identification number issued by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

C. An application fee shall not exceed \$50, exclusive of any actual out-of-pocket expenses paid by the landlord to a third party performing background, credit, or other pre-occupancy checks on the applicant. However, where an application is being made for a dwelling unit that is a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, an application fee shall not exceed \$32, exclusive of any actual out-of-pocket expenses paid to a third party by the landlord performing background, credit, or other pre-occupancy checks on the applicant.

Drafting note: Proposed subsection B contains rental application provisions relocated from the definition of "rental application" in existing § 55-248.4 because these provisions apply only to tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Proposed subsection C contains rental application provisions relocated from the definition of "application fee" in existing § 55-248.4 because these provisions apply only to tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ <u>55-248.7 55.1-xxx</u>. Terms and conditions of rental agreement; <u>payment of rent;</u> copy <u>of rental agreement</u> for tenant; <u>accounting of rental payments</u>.

A. A landlord and tenant may include in a rental agreement, terms and conditions not prohibited by this chapter or other rule of law, including rent, charges for late payment of rent, the term of the agreement, automatic renewal of the rental agreement, requirements for notice of intent to vacate or terminate the rental agreement, and other provisions governing the rights and obligations of the parties.

B. In the absence of a rental agreement, the tenant shall pay as rent the fair rental value for the use and occupancy of the dwelling unit.

C. Rent shall be payable without demand or notice at the time and place agreed upon by the parties. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is payable at the place designated by the landlord, and periodic rent is payable at the beginning of any term of one month or less and otherwise in equal installments at the beginning of each month. If the landlord receives from a tenant a written request for an accounting of charges and payments, he shall provide the tenant with a written statement showing all debits and credits over the tenancy or the past 12 months, whichever is shorter. The landlord shall provide such written statement within 10 business days of receiving the request.

D. Unless the rental agreement fixes a definite term, the tenancy shall be week to week week-to-week in the case of a-roomer tenant who pays weekly rent, and month-to-month in all other cases-month to month. Terminations of tenancies shall be governed by §-55-248.37_55.1-xxx, unless the rental agreement provides for a different notice period.

E. If the rental agreement contains any provision—whereby allowing the landlord—may to approve or disapprove a sublessee or assignee of the tenant, the landlord shall within 10 business days of receipt—by him of the written application of the prospective sublessee or assignee, on a form to be provided by the landlord, approve or disapprove the sublessee or assignee. Failure of the landlord to act within 10 business days—shall be deemed is evidence of his approval.

F. A The landlord shall provide a copy of any written rental agreement signed by both the tenant and the landlord shall be provided to the tenant within one month of the effective date of the written rental agreement. The failure of the landlord to deliver such a rental agreement shall not affect the validity of the agreement.

G. No unilateral change in the terms of a rental agreement by a landlord or tenant shall be valid unless (i) notice of the change is given in accordance with the terms of the rental agreement or as otherwise required by law and (ii) both parties consent in writing to the change.

H. The landlord shall provide the tenant with a written receipt, upon request from the tenant, whenever the tenant pays rent in the form of cash or money order.

Drafting note: In subsection D, the term "roomer" is changed to "tenant" to correct a drafting error. Subsection H is stricken because it is identical to existing § 55-225.15, which has been relocated to proposed Chapter XX [1] as applicable to all residential tenancies. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-248.7:1 55.1-xxx. Prepaid rent; maintenance of escrow account.

A landlord and a tenant may agree in a rental agreement that the tenant pay prepaid rent. If a landlord receives prepaid rent, it shall be placed in an escrow account in a federally insured depository in Virginia by the end of the fifth business day following receipt and shall remain in the account until such time as the prepaid rent becomes due. Unless the landlord has otherwise become entitled to receive any portion of the prepaid rent, it shall not be removed from the escrow account required by this section without the written consent of the tenant.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 55-248.7:2 55.1-xxx. Landlord may obtain certain insurance for tenant.

A.—Damage Insurance. A landlord may require as a condition of tenancy that a tenant have commercial insurance coverage as specified in the rental agreement to secure the performance by the tenant of the terms and conditions of the rental agreement and pay for the cost of premiums for such insurance coverage obtained by the landlord, generally known as "damage insurance." As provided in § -55-248.4_55.1-xxx, such payments shall not be deemed a security deposit; but shall be rent. However, as provided in § -55-248.9_55.1-xxx, the landlord eannet shall not require a tenant to pay both a security deposits deposit and the cost of damage insurance premiums, if the total amount of any security deposits deposit and damage insurance premiums exceeds the amount of two months' periodic rent. The landlord shall notify a tenant in writing that the tenant has the right to obtain a separate policy from the landlord's policy for damage insurance. If a tenant elects to obtain a separate policy, the tenant shall submit to the landlord written proof of such coverage and shall maintain such coverage at all times during the

term of the rental agreement. Where a landlord obtains damage insurance coverage on behalf of a tenant, the insurance policy shall provide coverage for the tenant as an insured. The landlord shall recover from the tenant the actual costs of such insurance coverage and may recover administrative or other fees associated with administration of a damage insurance policy, including a tenant opting out of the insurance coverage provided by the landlord pursuant to this subsection. If a landlord obtains damage insurance for his tenants, the landlord shall provide to each tenant, prior to execution of the rental agreement, a summary of the insurance policy or certificate evidencing the coverage being provided and upon request of the tenant make available a copy of the insurance policy.

B. Renter's Insurance. A landlord may require as a condition of tenancy that a tenant have renter's insurance as specified in the rental agreement that is a combination multi-peril policy containing fire, miscellaneous property, and personal liability coverage insuring personal property located in residential dwelling units not occupied by the owner. A landlord may require a tenant to pay for the cost of premiums for such insurance obtained by the landlord, in order to provide such coverage for the tenant as part of rent or as otherwise provided—herein in this section. As provided in §-55-248.4_55.1-xxx, such payments shall not be deemed a security deposit; but shall be rent. If the landlord requires that such premiums be paid prior to the commencement of the tenancy, the total amount of all security deposits and insurance premiums for damage insurance and renter's insurance shall not exceed the amount of two months' periodic rent. Otherwise, the landlord may add a monthly amount as additional rent to recover the costs of such insurance coverage. The landlord shall notify a tenant in writing that the tenant has the right to obtain a separate policy from the landlord's policy for renter's insurance. If a tenant elects to obtain a separate policy, the tenant shall submit to the landlord written proof of such coverage and shall maintain such coverage at all times during the term of the rental agreement.

C. If the landlord requires that premiums for damage insurance or renter's insurance be paid prior to the commencement of the tenancy, the total amount of all security deposits and insurance premiums for such insurance shall not exceed the amount of two months' periodic

rent. Otherwise, the landlord may add a monthly amount as additional rent to recover the costs of such insurance coverage.

D. Where a landlord obtains renter's insurance coverage on behalf of a tenant, the insurance policy shall provide coverage for the tenant as an insured. The landlord shall recover from the tenant the actual costs of such insurance coverage and may recover administrative or other fees associated with the administration of a renter's insurance program, including a tenant opting out of the insurance coverage provided to the tenant pursuant to this subsection. If a landlord obtains renter's insurance for his tenants, the landlord shall provide to each tenant, prior to execution of the rental agreement, a summary of the insurance policy prepared by the insurer or certificate evidencing the coverage being provided and upon request of the tenant make available a copy of the insurance policy.

D.E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the landlord from recovering from the tenant, as part of the rent, the tenant's prorated share of the actual costs of other insurance coverages provided by the landlord relative to the premises, or the tenant's prorated share of a self-insurance program held in an escrow account by the landlord, including the landlord's administrative or other fees associated with the administration of such coverages. The landlord may apply such funds held in escrow to pay claims pursuant to the landlord's self-insurance plan.

Drafting note: Subsection catchlines in subsections A and B are stricken per the general policy of the Code Commission that such internal catchlines are unnecessary. Language in subsection B is relocated to subsection C because it deals with both damage insurance and renter's insurance, which are covered in both subsection A and B. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-248.8 55.1-xxx. Effect of unsigned or undelivered rental agreement.

If the landlord does not sign and deliver a written rental agreement signed and delivered to him by the tenant, acceptance of rent without reservation by the landlord gives the rental agreement the same effect as if it had been signed and delivered by the landlord. If the tenant does not sign and deliver a written rental agreement signed and delivered to him by the landlord, acceptance of possession or payment of rent without reservation gives the rental agreement the same effect as if it had been signed and delivered by the tenant. If a rental agreement, given effect by the operation of pursuant to this section, provides for a term longer than one year, it is effective for only one year.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

- § 55-248.9 55.1-xxx. Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.
- A. A rental agreement shall not contain provisions that the tenant:
 - 1. Agrees to waive or forego forgo rights or remedies under this chapter Part A;
 - 2. Agrees to waive or forgo rights or remedies pertaining to the 120-day conversion or rehabilitation notice required in the Condominium Act (§ 55.79.39 55.1-xxx et seq.), the Virginia Real Estate Cooperative Act (§ 55.424 55.1-xxx et seq.), or Chapter 13 XX (§ 55.217 55.1-xxx et seq.), except where the tenant is on a month-to-month lease pursuant to § 55.222 55.1-xxx;
 - 3. Authorizes any person to confess judgment on a claim arising out of the rental agreement;
 - 4. Agrees to pay the landlord's attorney's attorney fees, except as provided in this chapter Part A;
 - 5. Agrees to the exculpation or limitation of any liability of the landlord to the tenant arising under law or to indemnify the landlord for that liability or the any associated costs connected therewith;
 - 6. Agrees as a condition of tenancy in public housing to a prohibition or restriction of any lawful possession of a firearm within individual dwelling units unless required by federal law or regulation; or
 - 7. Agrees to both the payment of a security deposit and the provision of a bond or commercial insurance policy purchased by the tenant to secure the performance of the terms and

of the property;

270 conditions of a rental agreement, if the total of the security deposit and the bond or insurance 271 premium exceeds the amount of two months' periodic rent. B. A Any provision prohibited by subsection A that is included in a rental agreement is 272 273 unenforceable. If a landlord brings an action to enforce any of the prohibited provisions such 274 provision, the tenant may recover actual damages sustained by him and reasonable attorney's 275 attorney fees. 276 **Drafting note: Technical changes.** 277 § 55-248.9:1 55.1-xxx. Confidentiality of tenant records. 278 A. No landlord or managing agent shall release information about a tenant or prospective 279 tenant in the possession of the landlord or managing agent to a third party unless: 280 1. The tenant or prospective tenant has given prior written consent; 281 2. The information is a matter of public record as defined in § 2.2-3701; 282 3. The information is a summary of the tenant's rent payment record, including the 283 amount of the tenant's periodic rent payment; 284 4. The information is a copy of a material noncompliance notice that has not been 285 remedied or, termination notice given to the tenant under § 55-248.31 55.1-xxx, and the tenant 286 did not remain in the premises thereafter after the notice was given; 5. The information is requested by a local, state, or federal law-enforcement or public 287 288 safety official in the performance of his duties; 289 6. The information is requested pursuant to a subpoena in a civil case; **290** 7. The information is requested by a local commissioner of the revenue in accordance 291 with § 58.1-3901; 292 8. The information is requested by a contract purchaser of the landlord's property. 293 provided that the contract purchaser agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality of such 294 information; 295 9. The information is requested by a lender of the landlord for financing or refinancing

- 10. The information is requested by the commanding officer, military housing officer, or military attorney of the tenant;
 - 11. The third party is the landlord's attorney or the landlord's collection agency;
 - 12. The information is otherwise provided in the case of an emergency; or

- 13. The information is requested by the landlord to be provided to the managing agent, or a successor to the managing agent.
- B. A tenant may designate a third party to receive duplicate copies of a summons that has been issued pursuant to § 8.01-126 and of written notices from the landlord relating to the tenancy. Where such a third party has been designated by the tenant, the landlord shall mail the duplicate copy of any summons issued pursuant to § 8.01-126 or notice to the designated third party at the same time the summons or notice is mailed to or served upon the tenant. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to grant standing to any third party designated by the tenant to challenge actions of the landlord in which notice was mailed pursuant to this subsection. The failure of the landlord to give notice to a third party designated by the tenant shall not affect the validity of any judgment entered against the tenant.
- C. A landlord or managing agent may enter into an agreement with a third-party service provider to maintain tenant records in electronic form or other medium. In such case, the landlord and managing agent shall not be liable under this section in the event of a breach of the electronic data of such third-party service provider, except in the case of gross negligence or intentional act. Nothing—herein_in this section shall be construed to require a landlord or managing agent to indemnify such third-party service provider.
- D. A tenant may request a copy of his tenant records in paper or electronic form. If the rental agreement so provides, a landlord may charge a tenant requesting more than one copy of his records the actual costs of preparing copies of such records. However, if the landlord makes available tenant records to each tenant by electronic portal, the tenant shall not be required to pay for access to such portal.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

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Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2000, c. 760, cl. 2.

§ 55 248.10:1 55.1-xxx. Landlord and tenant remedies for abuse of access.

If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may obtain injunctive relief to compel access; or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the landlord may recover actual damages and reasonable attorney's attorney fees. If the landlord makes an unlawful entry or a lawful entry in an unreasonable manner or makes repeated demands for entry that is otherwise lawful but which that have the effect of unreasonably harassing the tenant, the tenant may obtain injunctive relief to prevent the recurrence of the conduct; or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the tenant may recover actual damages and reasonable attorney's attorney fees.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.40 55.1-xxx. Actions to enforce chapter.

In addition to any other remedies in this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.), any person adversely affected by an act or omission prohibited under this chapter or Chapter XX [1] may institute an action for injunction and damages against the person responsible for such act or omission in the circuit court in the county or city locality in which such act or omission occurred. If the court finds that the defendant was responsible for such act or omission, it shall enjoin the defendant from continuance of such practice, and in its discretion award the plaintiff damages as herein provided provided in this section.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.40 is logically relocated from existing Article 6 of the VRLTA to proposed Article 1 of the VRLTA as a general provision for the VRLTA. References to Chapter XX [1] are added to clarify that the remedies provided in this section are available for suits for acts or omissions prohibited under Chapter XX [1], which contains general provisions applicable to all residential tenancies. "County or city" is replaced with "locality" on the basis of § 1-221, which states that "locality means a county, city, or town." Technical changes are made.

350 Article 2.

351 Landlord Obligations.

Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.11:1, 55-248.11:2, 55-248.12, 55-248.12:1, 55-248.13:1, 55-248.13:2, 55-248.13:3, 55-248.14, 55-248.15, and 55-248.15:1 in Article 2 of the VRLTA are retained as proposed Article 2 of the VRLTA. Existing §§ 55-248.12:2, 55-248.12:3, and 55-248.13 are relocated to proposed Article 3 of Chapter XX [1] because they apply to all residential tenancies.

§ 55-248.11.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2000, c. 760, cl. 2.

§ 55 248.11:1 55.1-xxx. Inspection of premises dwelling unit; report.

The landlord shall, within five days after occupancy of a dwelling unit, submit a written report to the tenant, for his safekeeping, itemizing damages to the dwelling unit existing at the time of occupancy, which record and the report shall be deemed correct unless the tenant objects thereto to it in writing within five days after receipt thereof of the report. The landlord may adopt a written policy allowing the tenant to prepare the written report of the move-in inspection, in which case the tenant shall submit a copy to the landlord, which record and the report shall be deemed correct unless the landlord objects thereto to it in writing within five days after receipt thereof of the report. Such written policy adopted by the landlord may also provide for the landlord and the tenant to prepare the written report of the move-in inspection jointly, in which case both the landlord and the tenant shall sign the written report and receive a copy thereof of the report, at which time the inspection record report shall be deemed correct. If any damages are reflected on the written report, a landlord is not required to make repairs to address such damages unless required to do so under § 55-248.11:2 55.1-xxx or 55-248.13 55.1-xxx.

Drafting note: The word "premises" is changed in the catchline to "dwelling unit" consistent with the language in the section. References to "record" are changed to "report" for consistency. The phrase "for his safekeeping" is stricken as unnecessary. Technical changes are made.

§ 55 248.11:2 55.1-xxx. Disclosure of mold in dwelling units.

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As part of the written report of the move-in inspection required by § 55-248.11:1 55.1xxx, the landlord shall disclose whether there is any visible evidence of mold in areas readily accessible within the interior of the dwelling unit. If the landlord's written disclosure states that there is no visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit, this written statement shall be deemed correct unless the tenant objects thereto to it in writing within five days after receiving the report. If the landlord's written disclosure states that there is visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit, the tenant shall have the option to terminate the tenancy and not take possession or remain in possession of the dwelling unit. If the tenant requests to take possession, or remain in possession, of the dwelling unit, notwithstanding the presence of visible evidence of mold, the landlord shall promptly remediate the mold condition but in no event later than five business days thereafter and re inspect after the tenant's request to take possession or decision to remain in possession, reinspect the dwelling unit to confirm that there is no visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit, and reflect on prepare a new report stating that there is no visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit upon re-inspection reinspection.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ <u>55-248.12</u> 55.1-xxx. Disclosure.

A. The For the purpose of service of process and receiving and issuing receipts for notices and demands, the landlord or any person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on his behalf shall disclose to the tenant in writing at or before the commencement beginning of the tenancy the name and address of:

- 1. The person or persons authorized to manage the premises; and
- 400 2. An owner of the premises or any other person authorized to act for and on behalf of 401 the owner, for the purposes of service of process and receiving and receipting for notices and demands.

B. In the event of the sale of the premises, the landlord shall notify the tenant of such sale and disclose to the tenant the name and address of the purchaser and a telephone number at which such purchaser can be located.

C. If an application for registration of the rental property as a condominium or cooperative has been filed with the Real Estate Board, or if there is within six months an existing plan for tenant displacement resulting from (i) demolition or substantial rehabilitation of the property or (ii) conversion of the rental property to office, hotel, or motel use or planned unit development, then the landlord or any person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on his behalf shall disclose that information in writing to any prospective tenant.

D. The information required to be furnished by this section shall be kept current, and the provisions of this section extends extend to and is are enforceable against any successor landlord or owner. A person who fails to comply with this section becomes an agent of each person who is a landlord for the purposes of service of process and receiving and receipting issuing receipts for notices and demands.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§—55-248.12:1_55.1-xxx. Required disclosures for properties located adjacent to a military air installation; remedy for nondisclosure.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision A 10 of § 55-248.5 55.1-xxx, the landlord of property in any locality in which a military air installation is located, or any person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on his behalf, shall provide to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that the property is located in a noise zone or accident potential zone, or both, as designated by the locality on its official zoning map. Such disclosure shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant. The disclosure shall specify the noise zone or accident potential zone in which the property is located according to the official zoning map of the locality. A disclosure made pursuant to this section containing inaccurate information regarding the location of the noise zone or accident potential zone shall be deemed as

nondisclosure unless the inaccurate information is provided by an officer or employee of the locality in which the property is located.

B. Any tenant who is not provided with the disclosure required by subsection A may terminate the lease agreement at any time during the first 30 days of the lease period by sending to the landlord by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, a written notice of termination. Such termination shall be effective as of (i) 15 days after the date of the mailing of the notice or (ii) the date through which rent has been paid, whichever is later. In no event, however, shall the effective date of the termination exceed one month from the date of mailing. Termination of the lease agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with the disclosure provisions of this section, and shall not affect any rights or duties of the landlord or tenant arising under this chapter, other applicable law, or the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55.1-xxx. Landlord to maintain fit premises; additional obligation of the landlord regarding carbon monoxide alarms.

In addition to the landlord's obligations contained in § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.13], the landlord shall maintain any carbon monoxide alarm that has been installed by the landlord in a dwelling unit.

Drafting note: Existing subdivision A 8 of § 55-248.13 is relocated as proposed § 55.1-xxx. This provision pertains only to residential tenancies governed by the VRLTA.

§-55-248.13:1 55.1-xxx. Landlord to provide locks and peepholes when required by local ordinance.

The governing body of any county, city or town locality may require by ordinance that any landlord who rents five or more dwelling units in any one building shall install:

1. Dead-bolt locks—which that meet the requirements of the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.) for new—multi-family multifamily construction and peepholes in any exterior swinging entrance door to any such unit; however, any door having a glass panel shall not require a peephole:

- 2. Manufacturer's locks—which_that meet the requirements of the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.) and removable metal pins or charlie bars in accordance with the Uniform Statewide Building Code on exterior sliding glass doors located in a building at any level-or levels designated in the ordinance-; and
- 3. Locking devices which that meet the requirements of the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.) on all exterior windows.

Any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall further provide that any landlord subject to the ordinance shall have a reasonable time as determined by the governing body in which to comply with the requirements of the ordinance.

Drafting note: "County, city or town" is replaced with "locality" on the basis of § 1-221, which states that "'locality' means a county, city, or town." The plural "or levels" is stricken in subdivision 2 on the basis of § 1-277, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural. Technical changes are made.

§—55-248.13:2_55.1-xxx. Access of tenant to cable, satellite, and other television facilities.

No landlord shall demand or accept payment of any fee, charge, or other thing of value from any provider of cable television service, cable modem service, satellite master antenna television service, direct broadcast satellite television service, subscription television service, or service of any other television programming system in exchange for granting a television service provider mere access to the landlord's tenants or giving the tenants of such landlord mere access to such service. A landlord may enter into a service agreement with a television service provider to provide marketing and other services to the television service provider, designed to facilitate the television service provider's delivery of its services. Under such a service agreement, the television service provider may compensate the landlord for the reasonable value of the services provided, and for the reasonable value of the landlord's property used by the television service provider.

No landlord shall demand or accept any such payment from any tenants in exchange therefor for such service unless the landlord is itself the provider of the service. Nor, nor shall any landlord discriminate in rental charges between tenants who receive any such service and those who do not. Nothing contained herein in this section shall prohibit a landlord from (i) requiring that the provider of such service and the tenant bear the entire cost of the installation, operation, or removal of the facilities incident thereto, to such service or prohibit a landlord from (ii) demanding or accepting reasonable indemnity or security for any damages caused by such installation, operation, or removal.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.13:3 55.1-xxx. Notice to tenants for insecticide or pesticide use.

A. The landlord shall give written notice to the tenant no less than forty eight 48 hours prior to his application of an insecticide or pesticide in the tenant's dwelling unit, unless the tenant agrees to a shorter notification period. If a tenant requests the application of the insecticide or pesticide, the forty eight hour 48-hour notice is not required. Tenants who have concerns about specific insecticides or pesticides shall notify the landlord in writing no less than twenty four 24 hours before the scheduled insecticide or pesticide application. The tenant shall prepare the dwelling unit for the application of insecticides or pesticides in accordance with any written instructions of the landlord, and, if insects or pests are found to be present, follow any written instructions of the landlord to eliminate the insects or pests following the application of insecticides or pesticides.

B. In addition, the landlord shall post notice of all insecticide or pesticide applications in areas of the premises other than the dwelling units. Such notice shall consist of conspicuous signs placed in or upon such premises where the insecticide or pesticide will be applied forty-eight at least no less than 48 hours prior to the application.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

508 § 55-248.14 55.1-xxx. Limitation of liability.

Unless otherwise agreed, a landlord who conveys premises that include a dwelling unit subject to a rental agreement in a good faith sale to a bona fide purchaser is relieved of liability under the rental agreement—and, this chapter, and Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.) as to events occurring subsequent to notice to the tenant of the conveyance. Unless otherwise agreed, a managing agent of premises that include a dwelling unit is relieved of liability under the rental agreement—and, this chapter, and Chapter XX [1] as to events occurring after written notice to the tenant of the termination of his management.

Drafting note: References to Chapter XX [1] are added because that chapter contains liability provisions that are applicable to landlords of all residential tenancies, including tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes.

§-55-248.15_55.1-xxx. Tenancy at will; effect of notice of change of terms or provisions of tenancy.

A notice of any change by a landlord or tenant in any terms or provisions of a tenancy at will shall constitute a notice to vacate the premises, and such notice of change shall be given in accordance with the terms of the rental agreement, if any, or as otherwise required by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>55-248.15:1</u> <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Security deposits.

A. A-No landlord may-not demand or receive a security deposit, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of two months' periodic rent. Upon termination of the tenancy, such security deposit, whether it is property or money held by the landlord as security as hereinafter provided in this section, may be applied-solely by the landlord_solely to (i)-to the payment of accrued rent-and, including the reasonable charges for late payment of rent specified in the rental agreement; (ii)-to the payment of the amount of damages-which_that the landlord has suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with §-55-248.16_55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter], less reasonable wear and tear; or (iii)-to other damages or charges as provided in the rental agreement. The security deposit and any deductions, damages, and charges shall be itemized by the landlord in a written

notice given to the tenant, together with any amount due to the tenant, within 45 days after termination of the tenancy and delivery of possession to the landlord.

B. Where there is more than one tenant subject to a rental agreement, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by each of the tenants, disposition of the security deposit shall be made with one check being payable to all such tenants and sent to a forwarding address provided by one of the tenants. Regardless of the number of tenants subject to a rental agreement, if a tenant fails to provide a forwarding address to the landlord to enable the landlord to make a refund of the security deposit, upon the expiration of one year from the date of the end of the 45-day time period pursuant to subsection A, the landlord shall, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 90 days, escheat the balance of such security deposit and any other moneys due to the tenant to the Commonwealth, which sums shall be sent to the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, payable to the State Treasurer, and credited to the Virginia Housing Trust Fund established pursuant to \$ 36-142 paid to the Literary Fund. Upon payment to the Commonwealth, the landlord shall have no further liability to any tenant relative to the security deposit. If the landlord or managing agent is a real estate licensee, compliance with this paragraph subsection shall be deemed compliance with § 54.1-2108 and corresponding regulations of the Real Estate Board.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed—by a court of law or otherwise as entitling the tenant, upon the termination of the tenancy, to an immediate credit against the tenant's delinquent rent account in the amount of the security deposit. The landlord shall apply the security deposit in accordance with this section within the 45-day time period. However, provided that the landlord has given prior written notice in accordance with this section, the landlord may withhold a reasonable portion of the security deposit to cover an amount of the balance due on the water, sewer, or other utility account that is an obligation of the tenant to a third-party provider under the rental agreement for the dwelling unit, and upon payment of such obligations the landlord shall provide written confirmation to the tenant within 10 days thereafter, along with payment to the tenant of any balance otherwise due to the tenant. In order

to withhold such funds as part of the disposition of the security deposit, the landlord shall have so advised the tenant of his rights and obligations under this section in (i) a termination notice to the tenant in accordance with this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.), (ii) a vacating written notice to the tenant confirming the vacating date in accordance with this section, or (iii) a separate written notice to the tenant at least 15 days prior to the disposition of the security deposit. Any written notice to the tenant shall be given in accordance with § 55 248.6 55.1-xxx.

The tenant may provide the landlord with written confirmation of the payment of the final water, sewer, or other utility bill for the dwelling unit, in which case the landlord shall refund the security deposit, unless there are other authorized deductions, within the 45-day period, or if. If the tenant provides such written confirmation after the expiration of the 45-day period, the landlord shall refund any remaining balance of the security deposit held to the tenant within 10 days following the receipt of such written confirmation provided by the tenant. If the landlord otherwise receives confirmation of payment of the final water, sewer, or other utility bill for the dwelling unit, the landlord shall refund the security deposit, unless there are other authorized deductions, within the 45-day period.

<u>D.</u> Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the landlord from making the disposition of the security deposit prior to the 45-day period and charging an administrative fee to the tenant for such expedited processing, if the rental agreement so provides and the tenant requests expedited processing in a separate written document.

E. The landlord shall notify the tenant in writing of any deductions provided by this subsection—section to be made from the tenant's security deposit during the course of the tenancy. Such notification shall be made within 30 days of the date of the determination of the deduction and shall itemize the reasons in the same manner as provided in subsection—B_F. Such No such notification shall—not be required for deductions made less than 30 days prior to the termination of the rental agreement. If the landlord willfully fails to comply with this section, the court shall order the return of the security deposit to the tenant, together with actual damages and reasonable attorney fees, unless the tenant owes rent to the landlord, in which case, the court

shall order an amount equal to the security deposit credited against the rent due to the landlord. In the event that damages to the premises exceed the amount of the security deposit and require the services of a-third party third-party contractor, the landlord shall give written notice to the tenant advising him of that fact within the 45-day period. If notice is given as prescribed in this paragraph_subsection, the landlord shall have an additional 15-day period to provide an itemization of the damages and the cost of repair. This section shall not preclude the landlord or tenant from recovering other damages to which he may be entitled under this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.). The holder of the landlord's interest in the premises at the time of the termination of the tenancy, regardless of how the interest is acquired or transferred, is bound by this section and shall be required to return any security deposit received by the original landlord that is duly owed to the tenant, whether or not such security deposit is transferred with the landlord's interest by law or equity, regardless of any contractual agreements between the original landlord and his successors in interest.

B.F. The landlord shall:

- 1. Maintain and itemize records for each tenant of all deductions from security deposits provided for under this section—which that the landlord has made by reason of a tenant's noncompliance with § 55-248.16 55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter] during the preceding two years; and
- 2. Permit a tenant or his authorized agent or attorney to inspect such tenant's records of deductions at any time during normal business hours.
- C.G. Upon request by the landlord to a tenant to vacate, or within five days after receipt of notice by the landlord of the tenant's intent to vacate, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to advise the tenant of the tenant's right to be present at the landlord's inspection of the dwelling unit for the purpose of determining the amount of security deposit to be returned. If the tenant desires to be present when the landlord makes the inspection, he shall, in writing, so advise the landlord in writing, who; in turn, shall notify the tenant of the time and date and time of the inspection, which must be made within 72 hours of delivery of possession. Upon

completion of the inspection attended by the tenant, the landlord shall furnish the tenant with an itemized list of damages to the dwelling unit known to exist at the time of the inspection.

D.H. If the tenant has any assignee or sublessee, the landlord shall be entitled to hold a security deposit from only one party in compliance with the provisions of this section.

I. If the rental agreement is terminated due to the landlord's noncompliance pursuant to § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.21], the landlord shall return the security deposit in accordance with this section.

J. The maintenance of an action by a landlord pursuant to § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.39] does not release the landlord from liability under this section.

K. If a rental agreement is terminated pursuant to § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.26], the landlord shall return all of the security deposit in accordance with this section.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.15:1 is retained in this article of the VRLTA, with the addition of subsection notation for clarity. In the subsection B, the fund to which security deposits that escheat to the Commonwealth are paid is changed from the Virginia Housing Trust Fund to the Literary Fund in accordance with Art. VIII, Sec 8 of the Virginia Constitution, which states that all money escheated to the Commonwealth must be credited to the Literary Fund. In proposed subsection C, the existing phrase "by a court of law or otherwise" is stricken as unnecessary. In proposed subsection C, the existing term "vacating notice" is changed to "written notice . . . confirming the vacating date" because "vacating notice" was undefined and unclear. Language is relocated (i) to proposed subsection I from existing § 55-248.21, (ii) to proposed subsection J from existing § 55-248.39, and (iii) to proposed subsection K from existing § 55-248.26. These security deposit provisions are applicable only to residential tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-248.15:2. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2014, c. 651, cl. 2, effective January 1, 2015.

Article 3.

644	Tenant Obligations.
645	Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.17, 55-248.18, 55-248.18:2, 55-248.19, and 55-
646	248.20 in Article 3 of the VRLTA are retained as proposed Article 3 of the VRLTA.
647	Existing §§ 55-248.16 and 55-248.18:1 are relocated to proposed Article 4 of Chapter XX
648	[1] because they apply to all residential tenancies.
649	§ 55.1-xxx. Tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations.
650	In addition to the provisions of the rental agreement and the tenant obligations provided
651	<u>in § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.16], the tenant:</u>
652	1. Shall keep that part of the dwelling unit and the part of the premises that he occupies
653	free from insects and pests, as those terms are defined in § 3.2-3900, and promptly notify the
654	landlord of the existence of any insects or pests;
655	2. Shall remove from his dwelling unit all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste in a
656	clean and safe manner and place such items in the appropriate receptacles provided by the
657	landlord pursuant to § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.13], if such disposal is on the premises;
658	3. Shall use in a reasonable manner all utilities and all electrical, plumbing, sanitary,
659	heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other facilities and appliances, including elevators in
660	the premises, and keep all utility services paid for by the tenant to the utility service provider or
661	its agent on at all times during the term of the rental agreement;
662	4. Shall not remove or tamper with a properly functioning smoke detector installed by
663	the landlord, including removing any working batteries, so as to render the detector inoperative
664	and shall maintain the smoke detector in accordance with the uniform set of standards for
665	maintenance of smoke detectors established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et
666	seq.); and
667	5. Shall not remove or tamper with a properly functioning carbon monoxide alarm
668	installed by the landlord, including removing any working batteries, so as to render the carbon
669	monoxide detector inoperative and shall maintain the carbon monoxide alarm in accordance

with the uniform set of standards for maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.).

Drafting note: Subdivisions A 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9 of existing § 55-248.16, which are applicable only to residential tenancies that are covered by the VRLTA, are relocated as proposed § 55.1-xxx [this section].

§ 55-248.17 55.1-xxx. Rules and regulations.

- A. A landlord, from time to time, may adopt rules or regulations, however described, concerning the tenants' use and occupancy of the premises. Any such rule or regulation is enforceable against the tenant only if:
- 1. Its purpose is to promote the convenience, safety, or welfare of the tenants in the premises; preserve the landlord's property from abusive use; or make a fair distribution of services and facilities held out for the tenants generally;
 - 2. It is reasonably related to the purpose for which it is adopted;
 - 3. It applies to all tenants in the premises in a fair manner;
- 4. It is sufficiently explicit in its prohibition, direction, or limitation of the tenant's conduct to fairly inform him of what he—must or must not is required to do or prohibited from doing to comply;
 - 5. It is not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord; and
- 6. The tenant has been provided with a copy of the rules and regulations or changes thereto to such rules and regulations at the time he enters into the rental agreement or when they are adopted.
- B. A rule or regulation adopted, changed, or provided to the tenant after the tenant enters into the rental agreement shall be enforceable against the tenant if reasonable notice of its adoption or change has been given to the tenant and it does not work_constitute a substantial modification of his bargain. If a rule or regulation—is adopted or changed after the tenant enters into the rental agreement—that does—work_constitute a substantial modification of his bargain, it shall not be valid unless the tenant consents to it in writing.

C. Any court enforcing this chapter shall consider violations of the reasonable rules and regulations imposed under this section as a breach of the rental agreement and grant the landlord appropriate relief.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

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§—55-248.18 55.1-xxx. Access; consent; correction of nonemergency conditions; relocation of tenant.

A. The tenant shall not unreasonably withhold consent to the landlord to enter into the dwelling unit in order to inspect the premises; make necessary or agreed agreed-upon repairs, decorations, alterations, or improvements; supply necessary or agreed agreed-upon services; or exhibit the dwelling unit to prospective or actual purchasers, mortgagees, tenants, workmen, or contractors. If, upon inspection of a dwelling unit during the term of a tenancy, the landlord determines there is a violation by the tenant of § 55-248.16 55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter] or the rental agreement materially affecting health and safety that can be remedied by repair, replacement of a damaged item, or cleaning in accordance with § 55-248.32 55.1-xxx, the landlord may make such repairs and send the tenant an invoice for payment. If, upon inspection of the dwelling unit during the term of a tenancy, the landlord discovers a violation of the rental agreement, this chapter, Chapter XX [1], or other applicable law, the landlord may send a written notice of termination pursuant to \\$\frac{55-248.31}{55.1-xxx}. If the rental agreement so provides, and if a tenant without reasonable justification declines to permit the landlord or managing agent to exhibit the dwelling unit for sale or lease, the landlord may recover damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees against such tenant.

The landlord may enter the dwelling unit without consent of the tenant in case of emergency. The landlord shall not abuse the right of access or use it to harass the tenant. Except in case of emergency or if it is impractical to do so, the landlord shall give the tenant notice of his intent to enter and may enter only at reasonable times. Unless impractical to do so, the landlord shall give the tenant at least—24-hours of notice of routine maintenance to be

performed that has not been requested by the tenant. If the tenant makes a request for maintenance, the landlord is not required to provide notice to the tenant.

B. Upon the sole determination by the landlord of the existence of a nonemergency property condition in the dwelling unit that requires the tenant to temporarily vacate the dwelling unit in order for the landlord to properly remedy such property condition, the landlord may, upon at least 30 days' written notice to the tenant, require the tenant to temporarily vacate the dwelling unit for a period not to exceed 30 days to a comparable dwelling unit, as selected by the landlord, and at no expense or cost to the tenant. The landlord and tenant may agree for the tenant to temporarily vacate the dwelling unit in less than 30 days. For purposes of this subsection, "nonemergency property condition" means (i) a condition in the dwelling unit that, in the determination of the landlord, is necessary for the landlord to remedy in order for the landlord to be in compliance with §-55-248.13_55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [Landlord to maintain fit premises; additional obligation of the landlord regarding carbon monoxide alarms]; (ii) the condition does not need to be remedied within a 24-hour period, with any condition that needs to be remedied within 24 hours being defined as an "emergency condition"; and (iii) the condition can only be effectively remedied by the temporary relocation of the tenant pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

The tenant shall continue to be responsible for payment of rent under the rental agreement during the period of any temporary relocation. The landlord shall pay all costs of repairs or remediation required to address the <u>nonemergency</u> property condition. Refusal of the tenant to cooperate with a temporary relocation pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed a breach of the rental agreement, unless the tenant agrees to vacate the unit and terminate the rental agreement within the 30-day notice period. If the landlord properly remedies the nonemergency property condition within the 30-day period, nothing herein in this section shall be construed to entitle the tenant to terminate the rental agreement. Further, nothing herein in this section shall be construed to limit the landlord from taking legal action against the tenant

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750 for any noncompliance that occurs during the period of any temporary relocation pursuant to **751** this section subsection.

- C. The landlord has no other right to access except by court order or that permitted by §§ 55 248.32 and 55 248.33 55.1-xxx and 55.1-xxx or if the tenant has abandoned or surrendered the premises.
- D. The tenant may install, within the dwelling unit, new burglary prevention security systems that the tenant may believe necessary to ensure his safety, including chain latch devices approved by the landlord, and fire detection devices, that the tenant may believe necessary to ensure his safety, provided that:
 - 1. Installation does no permanent damage to any part of the dwelling unit.;
- **760** 2. A duplicate of all keys and instructions of how to operate for the operation of all 761 devices are given to the landlord; and
 - 3. Upon termination of the tenancy, the tenant shall be is responsible for payment to the landlord for reasonable costs incurred for the removal of all such devices and repairs to all damaged areas.
 - E. Upon written request of the tenant, the landlord shall install a carbon monoxide alarm in the tenant's dwelling unit within 90 days of such request and may charge the tenant a reasonable fee to recover the costs of such installation. The landlord's installation of a carbon monoxide alarm shall be in compliance with the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.).
 - Drafting note: "Burglary prevention" is modernized to the preferred term "security system." Technical changes are made.
- 772 § 55-248.18:2 55.1-xxx. Relocation of tenant where mold remediation needs to be 773 performed in the dwelling unit.

Where a mold condition in the dwelling unit materially affects the health or safety of any tenant or authorized occupant, the landlord may require the tenant to temporarily vacate the dwelling unit in order for the landlord to perform mold remediation in accordance with professional standards as defined in § 55-248.4 55.1-xxx for a period not to exceed 30 days. The landlord shall provide the tenant with either (i) a comparable dwelling unit, as selected by the landlord, at no expense or cost to the tenant, or (ii) a hotel room, at no expense or cost to the tenant. The tenant shall continue to be responsible for payment of rent under the rental agreement during the period of any temporary relocation and for the remainder of the term of the rental agreement following the remediation. Nothing in this section shall be construed as entitling the tenant to a termination of a tenancy where or when the landlord has remediated a mold condition in accordance with professional standards as defined in § 55-248.4 55.1-xxx. The landlord shall pay all costs of the relocation and the mold remediation, unless the mold is a result of the tenant's failure to comply with § 55-248.16 55.1-xxx.

787 Drafting note: Technical change.

§ <u>55 248.19 55.1-xxx</u>. Use and occupancy by tenant.

Unless otherwise agreed, the tenant shall occupy his dwelling unit only as a residence.

Drafting note: No change.

§-55-248.20 55.1-xxx. Tenant to surrender possession of dwelling unit.

At the termination of the term of tenancy, whether by expiration of the rental agreement or by reason of default by the tenant, the tenant shall promptly vacate the premises, removing all items of personal property and leaving the premises in good and clean order, reasonable wear and tear excepted. If the tenant fails to vacate, the landlord may bring an action for possession and damages, including reasonable attorney's attorney fees.

Drafting note: Technical change.

Article 4.

Tenant Remedies.

Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.22, 55-248.23, 55-248.24, 55-248.25, and 55-248.27 in Article 4 of the VRLTA are retained as proposed Article 4 of the VRLTA. Existing §§ 55-248.21, 55-248.21:1, 55-248.21:2, 55-248.25:1, and 55-248.26 are relocated to proposed Article 5 of Chapter XX [1] because they apply to all residential tenancies.

§-55-248.22 55.1-xxx. Failure to deliver possession.

If the landlord willfully fails to deliver possession of the dwelling unit to the tenant, then rent abates until possession is delivered, and the tenant may (i) terminate the rental agreement upon at least five days' written notice to the landlord and, upon which termination; the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and security deposits; or (ii) demand performance of the rental agreement by the landlord. If the tenant elects, he may file an action for possession of the dwelling unit against the landlord or any person wrongfully in possession and recover the damages sustained by him. If a person's failure to deliver possession is willful and not in good faith, an aggrieved person may recover from that person the actual damages sustained by him and reasonable attorney's attorney fees.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§-55-248.23 <u>55.1-xxx</u>. Wrongful failure to supply-heat, water, hot water or an essential services service.

A. If contrary to the rental agreement or provisions of this chapter the landlord willfully or negligently fails to supply heat, running water, hot water, electricity, gas or other an essential service, the tenant must shall serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the breach, if acting under this section, and, in such event, and after a allowing the landlord reasonable time allowed the landlord to correct such breach, may:

- 1. Recover damages based upon the diminution in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit; or
- 2. Procure reasonable substitute housing during the period of the landlord's noncompliance, in which case the tenant is excused from paying rent for the period of the landlord's noncompliance, as determined by the court.
- B. If the tenant proceeds under this section, he shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees; however, he may not proceed under §-55-248.21_55.1-xxx as to that breach. The rights of the tenant under this section shall not arise until he has given written notice to the landlord; however, no rights arise if the condition was caused by the deliberate or negligent act

or omission of the tenant, a member of his family or other person on the premises with his consent an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant.

Drafting note: The defined term "essential service" incorporates the named elements of and replaces the phrase "heat, running water, hot water, electricity, gas, or other." Language in subsection B is amended to use defined terms "authorized occupant" and "guest or invitee." Technical changes are made.

§ <u>55 248.24 55.1-xxx</u>. Fire or casualty damage.

If the dwelling unit or premises—are is damaged or destroyed by fire or casualty to an extent that the tenant's enjoyment of the dwelling unit is substantially impaired or required repairs can only be accomplished if the tenant vacates the dwelling unit, either the tenant or the landlord may terminate the rental agreement. The tenant may terminate the rental agreement by vacating the premises and, within 14 days thereafter,—serve_serving on the landlord a written notice of his intention to terminate the rental agreement, in which case the rental agreement terminates as of the date of vacating; or if. If continued occupancy is lawful, §-55-226_55.1-xxx shall apply.

The landlord may terminate the rental agreement by giving the tenant 14 days' notice of his intention to terminate the rental agreement based upon on the basis of the landlord's determination that such damage requires the removal of the tenant and that the use of the premises is substantially impaired, in which case the rental agreement terminates as of the expiration of the notice period.

If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all security deposits in accordance with § 55-248.15:1_55.1-xxx and prepaid rent, plus accrued interest, recoverable by law unless the landlord reasonably believes that the tenant, tenant's guests, invitees or authorized occupants were an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant was the cause of the damage or casualty, in which case the landlord shall account to the tenant for the security and prepaid rent, plus accrued interest based upon the damage or casualty, and may recover actual

damages sustained pursuant to §-55-248.35_55.1-xxx. Accounting for rent in the event of termination or apportionment shall be made as of the date of the casualty.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§-55-248.25_55.1-xxx. Landlord's noncompliance as defense to action for possession for nonpayment of rent.

A. In an action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent or in an action for rent by a landlord when the tenant is in possession, the tenant may assert as a defense that there exists upon the leased premises; a condition which that constitutes, or will constitute, a fire hazard or a serious threat to the life, health, or safety of the occupants thereof of the dwelling unit, including but not limited to (i) a lack of heat or, running water or of, light or of, electricity, or adequate sewage disposal facilities—or; (ii) an infestation of rodents; or (iii) a condition—which that constitutes material noncompliance on the part of the landlord with the rental agreement or provisions of law. The assertion of any defense provided for in this section shall be conditioned upon the following:

- 1. Prior to the commencement of the action for rent or possession, the landlord or his agent refused or, having a reasonable opportunity to do so, failed to remedy the condition for which he was served a written notice of the aforesaid condition or conditions by the tenant or was notified of such condition by a violation or condemnation notice from an appropriate state or municipal local agency, but that the landlord has refused, or having a reasonable opportunity to do so, has failed to remedy the same. For the purposes of this subsection, what period of time shall be deemed to be unreasonable delay is left to the discretion of the court, except that there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a period in excess of thirty 30 days from receipt of the notification by the landlord is unreasonable; and
- The tenant, if in possession, has paid into court the amount of rent found by the court to be due and unpaid, to be held by the court pending the issuance of an order under subsection C.

B. It shall be a sufficient answer to such a defense provided for in this section if the landlord establishes that (i) the conditions alleged in the defense do not in fact exist; or (ii) such conditions have been removed or remedied; or (iii) such conditions have been caused by the tenant or, his guest or invitee, members of the family of such tenant, or of his or their guests a guest or invitee of such family member; or (iv) the tenant has unreasonably refused entry to the landlord to the premises for the purposes of correcting such conditions.

C. The court shall make findings of fact upon any defense raised under this section or the answer to any defense and, thereafter, shall pass such issue any order as may be required, including any one or more of the following:

1. An order to set off to the tenant as determined by the court Reducing rent in such amount as may the court determines to be equitable to represent the existence of any condition set forth in subsection A which is found by the court to exist:

- 2. <u>Terminate Terminating</u> the rental agreement or <u>order ordering the</u> surrender of the premises to the landlord; or
- 3.—Refer_Referring any matter before the court to the proper state or—municipal_local agency for investigation and report and—grant_granting a continuance of the action or complaint pending receipt of such investigation and report. When such a continuance is granted, the tenant shall deposit with the court any rents—which_that will become due during the period of continuance, to be held by the court pending its further order, or in its discretion, the court may use such funds to (i) pay a mortgage on the property in order to stay a foreclosure,—to (ii) pay a creditor to prevent or satisfy a bill to enforce a mechanic's or materialman's lien, or—to (iii) remedy any condition set forth in subsection A—which that is found by the court to exist.
- D. If it appears that the tenant has raised a defense under this section in bad faith or has caused the violation or has unreasonably refused entry to the landlord for the purpose of correcting the condition giving rise to the violation, the court, in its discretion, may impose upon the tenant the reasonable costs of the landlord, including court costs, the costs of repair where the court finds the tenant has caused the violation, and reasonable attorney's attorney fees.

Drafting note: The phrase "but not limited to" is deleted after the term "including" in subsection A on the basis of § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code the term "'Includes' means includes, but not limited to." The phrase "or conditions" is deleted after the term "condition" in subdivision A 1 on the basis of § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural. Language is reworded for clarity and technical changes are made.

§ 55 248.27 55.1-xxx. Tenant's assertion; rent escrow.

A. The tenant may assert that there exists upon the leased premises; a condition—or conditions which constitute that constitutes a material noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or with provisions of law; or—which_that, if not promptly corrected, will constitute a fire hazard or serious threat to the life, health, or safety of the occupants—thereof of the premises, including—but not limited to, (i) a lack of heat or hot or cold running water, except if where the tenant is responsible for payment of the utility charge and where the lack of such heat or hot or cold running water is the direct result of the tenant's failure to pay the utility charge;—or_(ii) a lack of light, electricity, or adequate sewage disposal facilities;—or_(iii) an infestation of rodents, except if the property is a one-family dwelling; or—of_(iv) the existence of paint containing lead pigment on surfaces within the dwelling, provided that the landlord has notice of such paint. The tenant may file such an assertion in a general district court—wherein_in which the premises—are is located by a declaration setting forth such assertion and asking for one or more forms of relief as provided for in subsection D.

- B. Prior to the granting of any relief, the tenant shall show to the satisfaction of the court that:
- 1. Prior to the commencement of the action, the landlord or his agent refused or, having a reasonable opportunity to do so, failed to remedy the condition for which he was served a written notice of the condition by the tenant of the conditions described in subsection A, or was notified of such conditions condition by a violation or condemnation notice from an appropriate state or municipal local agency, and that the landlord has refused, or having a reasonable

opportunity to do so, has failed to remedy the same. For the purposes of this subsection, what period of time shall be deemed to be unreasonable delay is left to the discretion of the court, except that there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a period in excess of thirty 30 days from receipt of the notification by the landlord is unreasonable; and

- 2. The tenant has paid into court the amount of rent called for under the rental agreement, within five days of the date due—thereunder under the rental agreement, unless or until such amount is modified by subsequent order of the court under this chapter.
- C. It shall be sufficient answer or rejoinder to a declaration an assertion made pursuant to subsection A if the landlord establishes to the satisfaction of the court that (i) the conditions alleged by the tenant do not in fact exist, or (ii) such conditions have been removed or remedied, or (iii) such conditions have been caused by the tenant or, his guest or invitee, members of his the family or his or their invitees or licensees of such tenant, or a guest or invitee of such family member, or (iv) the tenant has unreasonably refused entry to the landlord to the premises for the purpose of correcting such conditions.
- D. Any court shall make findings of fact on the issues before it and shall issue any order that may be required. Such an order may include, but is not limited to, any one or more of the following:
- 1. Terminating the rental agreement upon the request of the tenant or ordering the premises surrendered surrender of the premises to the landlord if the landlord prevails on a request for possession pursuant to an unlawful detainer properly filed with the court;
- 2. Ordering all moneys already accumulated in escrow disbursed to the landlord or to the tenant in accordance with this chapter;
- 3. Ordering that the escrow be continued until the conditions causing the complaint are remedied;
- 4. Ordering that the amount of rent, whether paid into the escrow account or paid to the landlord, be abated as determined by the court in such an amount as may be equitable to represent the existence of the any condition or conditions found by the court to exist. In all cases

where the court deems that the tenant is entitled to relief under this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.), the burden shall be upon the landlord to show cause why there should not be an abatement of rent;

- 5. Ordering any amount of moneys accumulated in escrow disbursed to the tenant where the landlord refuses to make repairs after a reasonable time or to the landlord or to a contractor chosen by the landlord in order to make repairs or to otherwise remedy the condition. In either case, the court shall in its order insure that moneys thus disbursed will be in fact used for the purpose of making repairs or effecting a remedy;
- 6. Referring any matter before the court to the proper state or municipal local agency for investigation and report and granting a continuance of the action or complaint pending receipt of such investigation and report. When such a continuance is granted, the tenant shall deposit with the court—rents, within five days of date due under the rental agreement, subject to any abatement under this section, which rents that become due during the period of the continuance, to be held by the court pending its further order;
- 7. <u>In its discretion, ordering Ordering</u> escrow funds disbursed to pay a mortgage on the property in order to stay a foreclosure; or
- 8. In its discretion, ordering Ordering escrow funds disbursed to pay a creditor to prevent or satisfy a bill to enforce a mechanic's or materialman's lien.
- E. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection subsection D, where an escrow account is established by the court and the condition-or conditions are is not fully remedied within six months of the establishment of such account, and the landlord has not made reasonable attempts to remedy the condition, the court shall award all moneys accumulated in escrow to the tenant. In such event, the escrow shall not be terminated, but shall begin upon a new six-month period with the same result if, at the end-thereof of the period, the condition-or conditions have has not been remedied.
- E.F. The initial hearing on the tenant's assertion filed pursuant to subsection A shall be held within—fifteen 15 calendar days from the date of service of process on the landlord as

authorized by § 55 248.12 55.1-xxx, except that the court shall order an earlier hearing where emergency conditions are alleged to exist upon the premises, such as failure of heat in winter, lack of adequate sewage facilities, or any other condition—which that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the leased premises. The court, on motion of either party or on its own motion, may hold hearings subsequent to the initial proceeding in order to further determine the rights and obligations of the parties. Distribution of escrow moneys may only occur by order of the court after a hearing of which both parties are given notice as required by law or upon motion of both the landlord and tenant or upon certification by the appropriate inspector that the work required by the court to be done has been satisfactorily completed. If the tenant proceeds under this subsection, he may not proceed under any other section of this article chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.) as to that breach.

Drafting note: The phrase "but not limited to" is deleted after the term "including" and "include" in subsections A and D on the basis of § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code the term "'Includes' means includes, but not limited to." In subdivision B 1, "or his agent" is added after "landlord" for consistency with subsection A 1 of § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.25]. In subsection C, "declaration" is changed to "assertion" to conform to the language used in subsection A. In subsection C, the term "licensee" is stricken and the term "guest or invitee" added on the basis of the definition in § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.4]. The phrase "or conditions" is stricken after the term "condition" in subdivision D 4 and I subsection E on the basis of § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural. Language is reworded for clarity and technical changes are made.

§§ 55-248.28 through 55-248.30. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2000, c. 760, cl. 2.

Article 5.

Landlord Remedies.

Drafting note: Existing §§ 55-248.31, 55-248.31:01, 55-248.31:1, 55-248.32, 55-248.33, 55-248.34:1, 55-248.35, 55-248.37, 55-248.38:1, 55-248.38:2, and 55-248.38:3 in Article 5 of the VRLTA are retained as proposed Article 5 of the VRLTA. Existing § 55-248.36 is relocated to proposed Article 5 of Chapter XX [1] because it applies to all residential tenancies.

§ 55-248.31 55.1-xxx. Noncompliance with rental agreement; monetary penalty.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.), if there is a material noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or a violation of § 55 248.16 55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter] materially affecting health and safety, the landlord may serve a written notice on the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in 21 days, and that the rental agreement shall terminate as provided in the notice.

B. If the breach is remediable by repairs or the payment of damages or otherwise, and the tenant adequately remedies the breach prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate.

C. If the tenant commits a breach—which_that is not remediable, the landlord may serve a written notice on the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary—contained elsewhere in this chapter, when a breach of the tenant's obligations under this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.) or the rental agreement involves or constitutes a criminal or a willful act,—which_that is not remediable and—which_that poses a threat to health or safety, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement immediately and proceed to obtain possession of the premises. For purposes of this subsection, any illegal drug activity involving a controlled substance, as used or defined by the Drug Control Act (§ 54.1-3400 et seq.), by the tenant, the tenant's an authorized—occupants

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occupant, or the tenant's guests or invitees a guest or invitee of the tenant, shall constitute an immediate nonremediable violation for which the landlord may proceed to terminate the tenancy without the necessity of waiting for a conviction of any criminal offense that may arise out of the same actions. In order to obtain an order of possession from a court of competent jurisdiction terminating the tenancy for illegal drug activity or for any other action that involves or constitutes a criminal or willful act, the landlord shall prove any such violations by a preponderance of the evidence. However, where the illegal drug activity is engaged in by-a tenant's an authorized occupants, or guests or invitees occupant or a guest or invitee of the tenant, the tenant shall be presumed to have knowledge of such illegal drug activity unless the presumption is rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence. The initial hearing on the landlord's action for immediate possession of the premises shall be held within 15 calendar days from the date of service on the tenant; however, the court shall order an earlier hearing when emergency conditions are alleged to exist upon the premises which that constitute an immediate threat to the health or safety of the other tenants. After the initial hearing, if the matter is scheduled for a subsequent hearing or for a contested trial, the court, to the extent practicable, shall order that the matter be given priority on the court's docket. Such subsequent hearing or contested trial shall be heard no later than 30 days from the date of service on the tenant. During the interim period between the date of the initial hearing and the date of any subsequent hearing or contested trial, the court may afford any further remedy or relief as is necessary to protect the interests of parties to the proceeding or the interests of any other tenant residing on the premises. Failure by the court to hold either of the hearings within the time limits set out herein in this section shall not be a basis for dismissal of the case.

D. If the tenant is a victim of family abuse as defined in § 16.1-228 that occurred in the dwelling unit or on the premises and the perpetrator is barred from the dwelling unit pursuant to § 55-248.31:01 based upon 55.1-xxx on the basis of information provided by the tenant to the landlord, or by a protective order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to § 16.1-253.1; or 16.1-279.1; or subsection B of § 20-103, the lease shall not terminate solely due-solely

to an act of family abuse against the tenant. However, these provisions shall not be applicable if (i) the tenant fails to provide written documentation corroborating the tenant's status as a victim of family abuse and the exclusion from the dwelling unit of the perpetrator no later than 21 days from the alleged offense or (ii) the perpetrator returns to the dwelling unit or the premises, in violation of a bar notice, and the tenant fails—promptly to promptly notify the landlord within 24 hours—thereafter that the perpetrator has returned to the dwelling unit or the premises, unless the tenant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the tenant had no actual knowledge that the perpetrator violated the bar notice, or it was not possible for the tenant to notify the landlord within 24 hours, in which case the tenant shall promptly notify the landlord, but in no event more later than—7 seven days—thereafter. If the provisions of this subsection are not applicable, the tenant shall remain responsible for the acts of the other co-tenants, authorized occupants, or guests or invitees pursuant to §—55—248.16, 55.1-xxx and is subject to termination of the tenancy pursuant to the lease and this chapter and Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.).

E. If the tenant has been served with a prior written notice—which that required the tenant to remedy a breach, and the tenant remedied such breach, where the tenant intentionally commits a subsequent breach of a like nature as the prior breach, the landlord may serve a written notice on the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the subsequent breach, make reference to the prior breach of a like nature, and state that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice.

F. If rent is unpaid when due, and the tenant fails to pay rent within five days after written notice is served on him notifying the tenant of his nonpayment, and of the landlord's intention to terminate the rental agreement if the rent is not paid within the five-day period, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and proceed to obtain possession of the premises as provided in § 55-248.35 55.1-xxx. If a check for rent is delivered to the landlord drawn on an account with insufficient funds, or if an electronic funds transfer has been rejected because of insufficient funds or a stop-payment order has been placed in bad faith by the authorizing party, and the tenant fails to pay rent within five days after written notice is served on him notifying

the tenant of his nonpayment and of the landlord's intention to terminate the rental agreement if the rent is not paid by cash, cashier's check, certified check, or a completed electronic funds transfer within the five-day period, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and proceed to obtain possession of the premises as provided in §-55-248.35_55.1-xxx. Nothing shall be construed to prevent a landlord from seeking an award of costs or attorney fees under § 8.01-27.1 or civil recovery under § 8.01-27.2, as a part of other damages requested on the unlawful detainer filed pursuant to § 8.01-126, provided that the landlord has given notice in accordance with § 55-248.6_55.1-xxx, which notice may be included in the five-day termination notice provided in accordance with this section.

G. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the landlord may recover damages and obtain injunctive relief for any noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or §-55-248.16_55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter]. In the event of a breach of the rental agreement or noncompliance by the tenant, the landlord shall be entitled to recover from the tenant the following, regardless of whether-or-not a lawsuit is filed or an order is obtained from a court: (i) rent due and owing as contracted for in the rental agreement, (ii) other charges and fees as contracted for in the rental agreement, (iii) late charges contracted for in the rental agreement, (iv) reasonable attorney fees as contracted for in the rental agreement or as provided by law, (v) costs of the proceeding as contracted for in the rental agreement or as provided by law only if court action has been filed, and (vi) damages for physical damage to the dwelling unit or premises as contracted for in the rental agreement.

H. In a case where a lawsuit is pending before the court upon a breach of the rental agreement or noncompliance by the tenant and the landlord prevails, the court shall award a money judgment to the landlord and against the tenant for the relief requested, which may include the following: (i) rent due and owing as of the court date as contracted for in the rental agreement; (ii) other charges and fees as contracted for in the rental agreement; (iii) late charges contracted for in the rental agreement; (iv) reasonable attorney fees as contracted for in the rental agreement or as provided by law, unless in any such action the tenant proves by a

1125	preponderance of the evidence that the tenant's failure to pay rent or vacate was reasonable; (v)
1126	costs of the proceeding as contracted for in the rental agreement or as provided by law;; and (vi)
1127	damages for physical damage to the dwelling unit or premises.
1128	Drafting note: In subsections G and H, the phrase "for physical damage" is added
1129	after "damages" to clarify for what the landlord is entitled to recover. Technical changes
1130	are made.
1131	§-55-248.31:01_55.1-xxx. Barring guest or invitee of-tenants_a tenant.
1132	A. A guest or invitee of a tenant may be barred from the premises by the landlord upon
1133	written notice served personally upon the guest or invitee of the tenant for conduct on the
1134	landlord's property where the premises are located-which that violates the terms and conditions
1135	of the rental agreement, a local ordinance, or a state or federal law. A copy of the notice-must
1136	shall be served upon the tenant in accordance with this chapter. The notice shall describe the
1137	conduct of the guest or invitee-which that is the basis for the landlord's action.
1138	B. In addition to the remedies against the tenant authorized by this chapter or Chapter
1139	XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.), a landlord may apply to the magistrate for a warrant for trespass,
1140	provided that the guest or invitee has been served in accordance with subsection A.
1141	C. The tenant may file a tenant's assertion, in accordance with §-55-248.27_55.1-xxx,
1142	requesting that the general district court review the landlord's action to bar the guest or invitee.
1143	Drafting note: Technical changes.
1144	§-55-248.31:1_55.1-xxx. Sheriffs authorized to serve certain notices; fees therefor fee for
1145	service.
1146	The sheriff of any county or city, upon request, may deliver any notice to a tenant on
1147	behalf of a landlord or lessor under the provisions of §-55-225_55.1-xxx or-§-55-248.31_55.1-
1148	\underline{xxx} . For this service, the sheriff shall be allowed a fee not to exceed twelve dollars \$12.
1149	Drafting note: Technical changes.

§-55-248.32 55.1-xxx. Remedy by repair, etc.; emergencies.

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If there is a violation by the tenant of § 55-248.16 55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in this chapter] or the rental agreement materially affecting health and safety that can be remedied by repair, replacement of a damaged item, or cleaning, the landlord shall send a written notice to the tenant specifying the breach and stating that the landlord will enter the dwelling unit and perform the work in a workmanlike manner, and submit an itemized bill for the actual and reasonable cost therefor for such work to the tenant, which shall be due as rent on the next rent due date, or, if the rental agreement has terminated, for immediate payment.

In case of emergency, the landlord may, as promptly as conditions require, enter the dwelling unit, perform the work in a workmanlike manner, and submit an itemized bill for the actual and reasonable cost-therefor for such work to the tenant, which shall be due as rent on the next rent due date, or, if the rental agreement has terminated, for immediate payment.

The landlord may perform the repair, replacement, or cleaning, or may engage a third party to do so.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.33 55.1-xxx. Remedies for absence, nonuse, and abandonment.

If the rental agreement requires the tenant to give notice to the landlord of an anticipated extended absence in excess of seven days and the tenant fails to do so, the landlord may recover actual damages from the tenant. During any absence of the tenant in excess of seven days, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit at times reasonably necessary to protect his possessions and property. The rental agreement is deemed to be terminated by the landlord as of the date of abandonment by the tenant. If the landlord cannot determine whether the premises—have_has been abandoned by the tenant, the landlord shall serve written notice on the tenant in accordance with § 55-248.6 55.1-xxx requiring the tenant to give written notice to the landlord within seven days that the tenant intends to remain in occupancy of the premises. If the tenant gives such written notice to the landlord, or if the landlord otherwise determines that the tenant remains in occupancy of the premises, the landlord shall not treat the premises as having been abandoned.

Unless the landlord receives written notice from the tenant or otherwise determines that the tenant remains in occupancy of the premises, upon the expiration of seven days from the date of the landlord's notice to the tenant, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the premises have has been abandoned by the tenant, and the rental agreement shall be deemed to terminate on that date. The landlord shall mitigate damages in accordance with §-55-248.35 55.1-xxx.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.34. Repealed.

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Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2003, c. 427, cl. 2

§ 55 248.34:1 55.1-xxx. Landlord's acceptance of rent with reservation.

A. Provided If the landlord has given written notice to the tenant that the rent will be accepted with reservation, the landlord may accept full or partial payment of all rent and receive an order of possession from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to an unlawful detainer action filed under Article 13 (§ 8.01-124 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title 8.01 and proceed with eviction under § 55-248.38:2 55.1-xxx. Such notice shall be included in a written termination notice given by the landlord to the tenant in accordance with § 55-248.31 55.1-xxx or in a separate written notice given by the landlord to the tenant within five business days of receipt of the rent. Unless the landlord has given such notice in a termination notice in accordance with § 55-248.31 55.1-xxx, the landlord shall continue to give a separate written notice to the tenant within five business days of receipt of the rent that the landlord continues to accept the rent with reservation in accordance with this section until such time as the violation alleged in the termination notice has been remedied or the matter has been adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the dwelling unit is a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the landlord shall be deemed to have accepted rent with reservation pursuant to this subsection if the landlord gives the tenant the written notice required herein in this section for the portion of the rent paid by the tenant.

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B. Subsequent to the entry of an order of possession by a court of competent jurisdiction but prior to eviction pursuant to §-55-248.38:2 55.1-xxx, the landlord may accept all amounts owed to the landlord by the tenant, including full payment of any money judgment, award of attorney fees and court costs, and all subsequent rents that may be paid prior to eviction, and proceed with eviction, provided that the landlord has given the tenant written notice that any such payment would be accepted with reservation and would not constitute a waiver of the landlord's right to evict the tenant from the dwelling unit. However, if a landlord enters into a new written rental agreement with the tenant prior to eviction, an order of possession obtained prior to the entry of such new rental agreement is not enforceable. Such notice shall be given in a separate written notice given by the landlord within five business days of receipt of payment of such money judgment, attorney fees, and court costs, and of all subsequent rents that may be paid prior to eviction. If the dwelling unit is a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the landlord shall be deemed to have accepted rent with reservation pursuant to this subsection if the landlord gives the tenant the written notice required herein in this section for the portion of the rent paid by the tenant. Writs of possession in cases of unlawful entry and detainer are otherwise subject to § 8.01-471.

C. However, the The tenant may pay or present to the court a redemption tender for payment of all rent due and owing as of the return date, including late charges, attorney fees, and court costs, at or before the first return date on an action for unlawful detainer. For purposes of this section, "redemption tender" means a written commitment to pay all rent due and owing as of the return date, including late charges, attorney fees, and court costs, by a local government or nonprofit entity within 10 days of said return date.

D. If the tenant presents a redemption tender to the court at the return date, the court shall continue the action for unlawful detainer for 10 days following the return date for payment to the landlord of all rent due and owing as of the return date, including late charges, attorney fees, and court costs, and dismissal of dismiss the action upon such payment. Should the

landlord not receive full payment of all rent due and owing as of the return date, including late charges, attorney fees, and court costs, within 10 days of the return date, the court shall, without further evidence, grant to the landlord judgment for all amounts due and immediate possession of the premises.

E. In cases of unlawful detainer, a tenant may pay the landlord or his attorney or pay into court all (i) rent due and owing as of the court date as contracted for in the rental agreement, (ii) other charges and fees as contracted for in the rental agreement, (iii) late charges contracted for in the rental agreement, (iv) reasonable attorney fees as contracted for in the rental agreement or as provided by law, and (v) costs of the proceeding as provided by law, at which time the unlawful detainer proceeding shall be dismissed. A tenant may invoke the rights granted in this section no more than one time during any 12-month period of continuous residency in the dwelling unit, regardless of the term of the rental agreement or any renewal term-thereof of the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.35 55.1-xxx. Remedy after termination.

If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord may have a claim for possession and for rent and a separate claim for actual damages for breach of the rental agreement, reasonable attorney's attorney fees as provided in \$-55-248.31_55.1-xxx, and the cost of service of any notice under \$-55-225_55.1-xxx or \$-\$55-248.31_55.1-xxx or process by a sheriff or private process server, which cost shall not exceed the amount authorized by \$-55-248.31:1_55.1-xxx, which and such claims may be enforced, without limitation, by-the institution of initiating an action for unlawful entry or detainer. Actual damages for breach of the rental agreement may include a claim for-such rent-as_that would have accrued until the expiration of the term-thereof of the rental agreement or until a tenancy pursuant to a new rental agreement commences, whichever_occurs first-occurs; provided that nothing-herein contained in this section shall diminish the duty of the landlord to mitigate actual damages for breach of the rental agreement. In obtaining post-possession judgments for actual damages as defined herein in this section, the

landlord shall not seek a judgment for accelerated rent through the end of the term of the tenancy.

In any unlawful detainer action brought by the landlord, this section shall not be construed to prevent the landlord from being granted by the court a simultaneous judgment for money due and for possession of the premises without a credit for any security deposit. Upon the tenant vacating the premises either voluntarily or by a writ of possession, security deposits shall be credited to the tenants' account by the landlord in accordance with the requirements of § 55-248.15:155.1-xxx.

Drafting note: Technical changes.

§ 55-248.37 55.1-xxx. Periodic tenancy; holdover remedies.

A. The landlord or the tenant may terminate a week-to-week tenancy by serving a written notice on the other at least seven days prior to the next rent due date. The landlord or the tenant may terminate a month-to-month tenancy by serving a written notice on the other at least 30 days prior to the next rent due date, unless the rental agreement provides for a different notice period. The landlord and the tenant may agree in writing to an early termination of a rental agreement. In the event that no such agreement is reached, the provisions of §-55-248.35 55.1-xxx shall control.

B. If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination, the landlord may bring an action for possession and may also recover actual damages, reasonable attorney fees, and court costs, unless the tenant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure of the tenant to vacate the dwelling unit as of the termination date was reasonable. The landlord may include in the rental agreement a reasonable liquidated damage penalty, not to exceed an amount equal to 150 percent of the per diem of the monthly rent, for each day the tenant remains in the dwelling unit after the termination date specified in the landlord's notice. However, if the dwelling unit is a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by the <u>U.S.</u> Department of Housing and Urban Development, any liquidated damage penalty shall not exceed an amount

equal to the per diem of the monthly rent set out in the lease agreement. If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy, §-55-248.7_55.1-xxx applies.

C. In the event of termination of a rental agreement—and where the tenant remains in possession with the agreement of the landlord either as a hold-over tenant or a month-to-month tenant and no new rental agreement is entered into, the terms of the terminated agreement shall remain in effect and govern the hold-over or month-to-month tenancy, except that the amount of rent shall be either as provided in the terminated rental agreement or the amount set forth in a written notice to the tenant, provided that such new rent amount shall not take effect until the next rent due date coming 30 days after the notice.

Drafting note: Technical change.

§ 55-248.38. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2000, c. 760, cl. 2.

§ 55 248.38:1 55.1-xxx. Disposal of property abandoned by tenants.

If any items of personal property are left in the dwelling unit, the premises, or—in any storage area provided by the landlord, after the rental agreement has terminated and delivery of possession has occurred, the landlord may consider such property to be abandoned. The landlord may dispose of the property so abandoned as the landlord sees fit or appropriate, provided that he has; given (i)—given a termination notice to the tenant in accordance with this chapter or Chapter XX [1] (§ 55.1-xxx et seq.),—which includes including a statement that any items of personal property left in the dwelling unit—or, the premises, or the storage area would be disposed of within the 24-hour period after termination; (ii)—given written notice to the tenant in accordance with §—55-248.33_55.1-xxx,—which includes including a statement that any items of personal property left in the dwelling unit—or, the premises, or the storage area would be disposed of within the 24-hour period after expiration of the seven-day notice period; or (iii) given a separate written notice to the tenant,—which includes including a statement that any items of personal property left in the dwelling unit—or, the premises, or the storage area would be disposed of within 24 hours after expiration of a 10-day period from the date such notice was

given to the tenant. Any written notice to the tenant shall be given in accordance with § 55-248.6 55.1-xxx. The tenant shall have the right to remove his personal property from the dwelling unit-or, the premises, or the storage area at reasonable times during the 24-hour period after termination or at such other reasonable times until the landlord has disposed of the remaining personal property of the tenant.

During the 24-hour period and until the landlord disposes of the remaining personal property of the tenant, the landlord shall not have any liability for the risk of loss for such personal property. If the landlord fails to allow reasonable access to the tenant to remove his personal property as provided in this section, the tenant shall have a right to injunctive or other relief as provided by law. If the landlord received any funds from any sale of abandoned property as provided in this section, the landlord shall pay such funds to the account of the tenant and apply—same_the funds to any amounts due the landlord by the tenant, including the reasonable costs incurred by the landlord in selling, storing, or safekeeping such property. If any such funds are remaining after application, the remaining funds shall be treated as a security deposit under the provisions of § 55-248.15:1_55.1-xxx. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable if the landlord has been granted a writ of possession for the premises in accordance with Title 8.01 and execution of such writ has been completed pursuant to § 8.01-470.

Drafting note: The language "or the storage area" is included throughout for consistency with the first sentence of the section. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-248.38:2 55.1-xxx. Authority of sheriffs to store and sell personal property removed from residential premises; recovery of possession by owner; disposition or sale.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 8.01-156, when personal property is removed from a dwelling unit, the premises, or from any storage area provided by the landlord pursuant to an action of unlawful detainer or ejectment, or pursuant to any other action in which personal property is removed from the dwelling unit in order to restore the dwelling unit to the person entitled thereto to such dwelling unit, the sheriff shall oversee the removal of such personal

property to be placed into the public way. The tenant shall have the right to remove his personal property from the public way during the 24-hour period after eviction. Upon the expiration of the 24-hour period after eviction, the landlord shall remove, or dispose of, any such personal property remaining in the public way.

At the landlord's request, any personal property removed pursuant to this section shall be placed into a storage area designated by the landlord, which may be the dwelling unit. The tenant shall have the right to remove his personal property from the landlord's designated storage area at reasonable times during the 24 hours after eviction from the landlord's or at such other reasonable times until the landlord has disposed of the property as provided herein in this section. During that 24-hour period and until the landlord disposes of the remaining personal property of the tenant, the landlord and the sheriff shall not have any liability for the risk of loss for such personal property. If the landlord fails to allow reasonable access to the tenant to remove his personal property as provided herein in this section, the tenant shall have a right to injunctive or other relief as otherwise provided by law.

Any property remaining in the landlord's storage area upon the expiration of the 24-hour period after eviction may be disposed of by the landlord as the landlord sees fit or appropriate. If the landlord receives any funds from any sale of such remaining property, the landlord shall pay such funds to the account of the tenant and apply—same_the funds to any amounts due the landlord by the tenant, including the reasonable costs incurred by the landlord in the eviction process described in this section or the reasonable costs incurred by the landlord in selling or storing such property. If any funds are remaining after application, the remaining funds shall be treated as a security deposit under—applicable law the provisions of § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.15:1].

The notice posted by the sheriff setting the date and time of the eviction, pursuant to § 8.01-470, shall provide notice to the tenant of the rights afforded to tenants in this section and shall include in-the said such notice a copy of this statute attached to, or made a part of, this the notice.

Drafting note: In the third paragraph, a reference to § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.15:1] is included for consistency with the preceding section. Technical changes.

§ 55 248.38:3 55.1-xxx. Disposal of property of deceased tenants.

A. If a tenant₇ who is the sole occupant of the dwelling unit₇ dies, and there is no person authorized by order of the circuit court to handle probate matters for the deceased tenant, the landlord may dispose of the personal property left in the dwelling unit or upon the premises. However, the landlord shall give at least 10 days' written notice to (i) the person identified in the rental application, lease agreement, or other landlord document as the authorized person to contact in the event of the death or emergency of the tenant or (ii) the tenant in accordance with §-55-248.6_55.1-xxx if no such person is identified in the rental application, lease agreement, or other landlord document as the authorized contact person. The notice given under clause (i) or (ii) shall include a statement that any items of personal property left in the premises would be treated as abandoned property and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of §-55-248.38:1-55.1-xxx, if not claimed within 10 days.

B. The landlord may request that such authorized contact person provide reasonable proof of identification. Thereafter, the authorized contact person identified in the rental application, lease agreement, or other landlord document may (i) have access to the dwelling unit or the premises and to the tenant records maintained by the landlord and (ii) rightfully claim the personal property of the deceased tenant and otherwise handle the affairs of the deceased tenant with the landlord.

C. The rental agreement is deemed to be terminated by the landlord as of the date of death of the tenant, who is the sole occupant of the dwelling unit, and the landlord shall not be required to seek an order of possession from a court of competent jurisdiction. The estate of the tenant shall remain liable for actual damages under § 55-248.35 55.1-xxx, and the landlord shall mitigate such damages as provided thereunder.

Drafting note: Technical change.

1391 Article 6.

1392	Retaliatory Action.
1393	Drafting note: The designation for existing Article 6 is stricken because its
1394	provisions are relocated: Existing § 55-248.39 is relocated to proposed Article 3 of Chapter
1395	XX [1], and existing \S 55-248.40 is relocated to proposed Article 1 of this chapter.
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